

SEE-SAW BATTLE NEAR CARENTAN

Stalin Hails Anglo-U.S. Blow As Masterful Achievement

MOSCOW, June 13 (UP).—Marshal Joseph Stalin tonight hailed the Allied invasion as a masterful achievement and said that "the large forcing of the Channel and the mass landing of troops of the Allies on northern France have fully succeeded."

Stalin's first public declaration on the invasion was made in a statement to a correspondent of Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party central committee.

Emphatically voicing his approval of the Allied assault in the west, the leader of the Soviet Union declared that "the history of wars does not know such an undertaking so broad, in conception so grandiose, and in execution so masterly."

"History will note this as an achievement of the highest order," Stalin said.

"In adding up the results of the seven days battle of liberation by the Allied troops who invaded France, one may say without hesitation that the large forcing of the Channel and the mass landing of troops of the Allies on northern France have fully succeeded."

Taunting Hitler over the Allied blow, Stalin said:

"As it is known, the 'invincible' Napoleon shamefully failed in his own time with plans to force the Channel and capture the British Isles. Hitler, the hysterical, who boasted two years that he would carry out a forcing of the Channel has not even attempted to carry out the threat."

"Only British and American troops succeeded, with honor, in carrying out the immense plan for forcing the Channel and landing troops on a vast scale."

Red Army Grinding Through Powerful Finnish Fortifications

—Story on Page 3

Probe GOP, Gannett Funds, Says Hillman

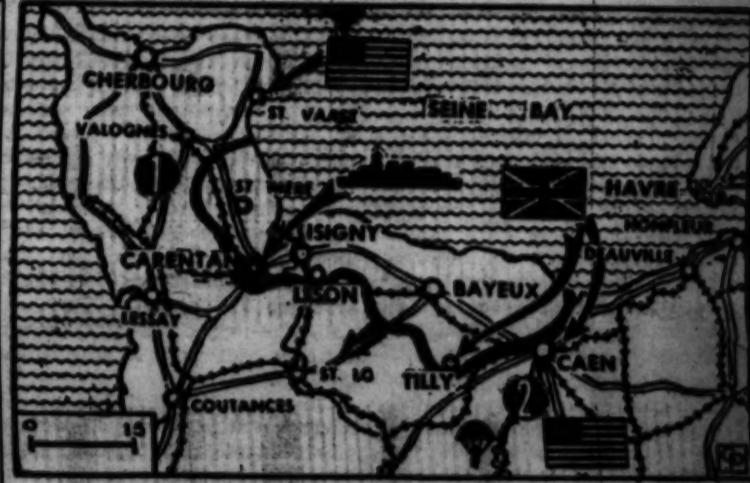
Blasts Attempts to Smear PAC
At Congressional Hearings

—Story on Page 2

FDR Assails Finn Aid to Nazis

Declares Germans Use Metals
From Finland Against U.S. Boys

—Story on Page 3



Allied troops, which captured Carentan (1) on Monday, were battling reinforced Nazis who had driven back into the key peninsula junction. Near Cherbourg, tank troops poured in from the sea at St. Vaast. The British twin drive (2) had thrown a pincer around Caen and was pushing inland.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Wednesday, June 14 (UP).—The Allies have occupied between 600 and 700 square miles of French territory and are almost exactly on schedule with a time-table laid out a year ago, it was stated today.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, June, 13 (UP).—American troops Monday captured Montebourg, 14 miles below Cherbourg, but under savage German counterattacks Tuesday they were driven back and tonight were reported fighting desperate street battles inside that key town as well as in Carentan to the south.

At the opposite end of the French beachhead, British troops broke through fierce resistance for a five-mile gain on the road to Paris, capturing Troarn and putting a pincer around vital Caen.

An official announcement said that counterattacks were under way in the Carentan and Montebourg areas and it is unclear whether Montebourg is still held. Headquarters "has no knowledge of reports that Carentan has been recaptured by the Germans," the announcement said.

One American spearhead drove five miles westward from Ste. Mere Eglise and captured Pont L'Abbe, half-way across the 23-mile wide Cotentin Cape. The American fourth division, which was fighting at Montebourg, occupied Le Ham, two miles to the southwest, Fortenay, on the coast five miles to the east, and three unidentified villages on the Cherbourg road beyond Montebourg. Patrols still were operating on the approaches of Cherbourg itself.

ALLIES PRESS FORWARD

A spokesman at 21st Army Group headquarters said "the Germans are fighting like hell," but except in the Carentan-Montebourg areas the Allied liberation armies were thrusting ahead on the entire front, registering particularly rapid gains south of Bayeux near the center of the 100-mile line.

Striking a "soft spot" in the enemy defenses, British tanks drove a wedge "several miles" southward, then swung east and drove up behind Caen in heavy force, a front dispatch said, also by-passing Tilly-sur-Seulles, which the Germans had recaptured.

An American spearhead had opened the initial breach. (Continued on Page 3)

Probe GOP, Gannett Funds, Hillman Urges at Hearing

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, challenged congress today to turn the spotlight of exposure on Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government and on huge expenditures to the Republican campaign chest by the DuPonts and Pews.

Hillman told the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee that he welcomed the opportunity to tell the full story of PAC, but asked why labor's political activity has been singled out for investigation.

"It strikes me as significant that all the outcry against our committee and demands for investigation and prosecution, there has been no mention of other organizations having much longer histories and far larger treasures," he said.

The PAC head cited Gannett's committee, which in 1943 spent more than \$300,000 and distributed more than 26,000,000 pieces of literature, some of which, Hillman said, bears the stench of fascism.

"I have heard no interest expressed in investigating the plans and expenditures of such families as the DuPonts and the Pews, who are on record as having contributed \$186,000 and \$108,000 respectively to the Republican campaign of 1940," he declared.

Senator Joseph Ball, Minnesota Republican, tried to draw a parallel between \$100,000 contributions by CIO political unions and the contributions of the DuPonts and the Pews.

"Five million have contributed \$700,000 to PAC," Hillman said. "One family gave you more than \$100,000."

Hillman also called for investigation of the so-called educational activities of the National Association of Manufacturers "or any of

Ring Up N.Y. War Bond Sales of \$19,500,800

The giant cash register in Times Square rang up \$19,500,800 in war bond sales for the first two days of the Fifth War Loan Drive as New Yorkers backed the invasion with their dollars.

Spurring the drive today—Flag Day—at noon will be a huge outdoor rally in the financial district where Wendell Willkie will speak from the steps of the sub-treasury building. Helen Hayes and other celebrities will also be present. A highlight will be the massing of the colors of the United Nations.

The fur industry at a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel pledged its support to the Fifth War Loan drive, setting as its goal \$11,000,000—fur workers pledged to fulfill two and a half million dollars of this amount.

Workers at Todd Shipyard in Brooklyn set \$858,000 as their goal while the Amalgamated Clothing Workers took a quota of \$5,000,000.

Officially opening the Fifth War Loan Drive for 16,000,000,000 nationally on a radio program Monday night, President Roosevelt stated that the United Nations' original strategy of defeating Germany first and then throwing full strength into the Pacific can hasten the day of victory all over the world.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. spoke from the Federal Building, Texarkana, Tex., stating that the war's cost by the end of the year would be \$295,000,000. "We'll still be \$57,000,000,000 short," he said. "The harder we fight, the sooner we're going to win."

Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey announced the state's goal of \$219,000,000.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

the other inter-locking agencies spawned by big business to carry on its high powered campaign of political propaganda."

He urged that the Republican and Democratic parties also be included in any inclusive investigation.

'LET LIGHT SHINE ON ALL'

"If political work is to be conducted under klieg lights—as we believe it should—then let light shine equally on all," he declared. "Let no individual and no organization remain cloaked in shadow."

Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan Republican, who joined Ball in prolonged heckling of Hillman, said he would support a broader investigation of political contributions.

But the two senators made it pretty clear their principal interest was a smear of the CIO.

Ball objected to having Hillman follow the usual procedure of reading his statement before answering questions, but he was overruled by Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island Democrat, chairman.

Ferguson and Ball both said they are convinced PAC is violating the Smith-Connally Act. They based themselves on the conclusion that any political activity or expenditures by labor is illegal.

Hillman replied that PAC is leaning over backwards to stay within the law.

Green complimented Hillman for his presentation, and said he had fully answered all questions, while Republican senators confined themselves to legalistic arguments.

The Republican National Committee yesterday released a red-baiting attack on PAC which attempted to link Hillman and Communist leader Earl Browder and quoted at length from advertisements by former right-wing leaders of the American Labor Party in New York.



Holding their rifles ready, three American infantrymen cover some Nazi prisoners taken in Normandy. In the background are some buildings partially wrecked in the Allied advance.

'New York Day' Today At Cutback Hearings

With Mayor LaGuardia heading the delegation, New York labor and industrialists will join today to tell the Senate's Military Affairs Committee on reconversion problems that America must be safeguarded against "Brewster situations."

It will be a "New York Day" before the committee, but there need hardly be any doubt that the testimony of the New Yorkers will voice the sentiment of every state and city.

All the labor delegates, at least, are going to Washington to insist that the Kilgore bill be passed. The others, including the Mayor, are insisting upon legislation that would guarantee such basic provisions as joint labor-management participation in the program, coordination and planning under a single authority and primary attention to the human aspect of reconversion.

These provisions will be found in the Kilgore bill. The George-Murray bill, based on a 16-point report submitted by the committee headed by Senator Walter George of Georgia, either ignores these questions or skirts around them through vague language.

BYRNES' PROPOSALS

Labor's greatest disappointment came when War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, in his testimony Monday, threw support to the George-Murray bill. The George-Murray bill would set up labor, farm and management advisory committees, but they would function separately. In effect, their influence on the reconversion program would be hardly greater than proposals or resolutions from any organization in the country.

Unemployment compensation for dismissed war workers ranging up to \$35 in the Kilgore bill, is already whittled down to \$20 for a maximum of 26 weeks, according to Byrnes' suggestion.

This is mighty small comfort to a war worker, especially if it is borne in mind that Mr. Byrnes proposes it in lieu of dismissal pay. In a number of states this is only a slight improvement over existing unemployment benefits.

PROGRAM DELAYED

The doubt expressed by Byrnes that congress could pass more than the contract termination bill before the summer recess is further indication that the human side of the program is being shelved, at least until autumn. In the meantime, cutbacks, shutdowns and layoffs are gathering momentum.

If the "solution" of the Brewster

Will Insist FDR Run, Hatch Says

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Democratic Party, because it remembers the record of the Republican Party on foreign policy, would not permit President Roosevelt to retire even if he should want to and even if agreement on foreign policy were reached between the two parties, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D-NM) told the Senate today.

Senator Hatch's remarks were made as he inserted Wendell Willkie's first two newspaper articles dealing with the GOP platform in the Congressional Record. Inferentially, he took a crack at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's silence on vital issues by insisting that "men who aspire to high office" should tell the people where they stand on the eve of political nominating conventions.

Challenged by Sen. H. Styles Bridges (R-NH) to say where the President stands on anything, Sen. Hatch replied that he knew these views to be held by the President.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt believes that this world is too small for any nation to isolate itself from the world."

"Franklin D. Roosevelt believes that the same bravery and courage manifested by our sons on the battlefields of this war should be manifested by this nation in time of peace."

"Mr. Roosevelt believes in a court of justice—he believes that the issues and disputes that arise between nations ought to be settled in accordance with right and justice and not by power alone."

"To achieve these ends and provide for the machinery for peaceful settlement of future international disputes, I believe he is ready to sacrifice, if necessary, his political life."

In defense of Gov. Dewey, Sen. Arthur Vandenburg read the meaningless Mackinac Declaration of the Republican Party as the expression of GOP views.

Cutbacks Hit N. J. Shipyards

KEARNY, N. J., June 13.—Cutbacks on orders for destroyer escorts have hit the Federal Shipyards, U. S. Steel subsidiary, management spokesmen said yesterday. Approximately 400 at Federal's Port Newark yard have been notified that they may apply for certificates of availability or apply for transfer to the firm's Kearny yards.

Management spokesmen denied union report that lay-offs running as high as 1,500 were now contemplated. Local 16 of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, collective bargaining agent for both Kearny and Port Newark, had representatives conferring with War Manpower Commission officials and management today. An announcement was awaited on results of their discussions.

Marcantonio Tells House Body U. S. Should Recognize Italy

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Widespread support for Rep. Vito Marcantonio's resolution urging recognition as an equal ally of the democratic government of Italy was registered today at hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Marcantonio told the committee that representation of the democratic parties in the new government of Italy "is a guarantee that never again will there be a repetition of fascism in Italy."

The American Laborite congress-



Continental Vise: With the Red Army's offensive against Finland the squeeze against Hitler becomes tighter and tighter. From East, West and South, the three-way blows mapped at Teheran, the Allies were blasting the Wehrmacht and moving inexorably to Berlin. The blows from the North—if they have been prepared—may be the latest Red Army drive which would knock Finland out of the war, sweep the foe from Norway and steamroll down the Baltic States as part of the grand offensive unfolding in France, in Italy and soon to be climaxed with the Soviet drives in the East.

Eisenhower to FDR: New Blows Coming

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied forces in Europe, has reported to President Roosevelt that "other" openings will be made in Fortress Europe, the President said today.

Mr. Roosevelt read a report from Eisenhower that "the first great obstacle" in the invasion of Europe "has been surmounted," but that it is only "a mere beginning to the tremendous struggles that must follow before final victory is achieved."

"Through the opening thus made," Eisenhower reported to his Commander-in-Chief, "and through others yet to come, the flood of our fighting strength must be poured."

"Our operations, vast and important as they are, are only part of the far larger pattern of a combined assault against the Fortress of Germany by the great Russian armies from the east and our forces from the Mediterranean."

NAZIS HOPELESS

Eisenhower also told the Chief Executive "the Nazis will be forced to fight throughout the perimeter of their stronghold, daily expanding their dwindling resources until overwhelmed by the hopelessness of their position."

"To this end," he said, "We need every man, every weapon, and all the courage and fortitude of our respective peoples. The Allied soldier will do his duty."

Eisenhower said the greatest obstacle in opening "the decisive battle of Europe" was getting through beach defenses "that the enemy by lavish employment of enslaved labor had installed in forest-like density along the entire lateral of northwest Europe."

German Americans Make D-Day Pledge

In a D-Day pledge, progressive German-Americans here promised to do "more than our share" on the home front, and urged the people in Germany to "unite to eliminate your oppressors."

The pledge was signed by Gustav Faber of the Victory Committee of German American Trade Unionists; Dr. Felix Boenheim of the German American Emergency Conference, and Rudolph Kohler, representing the German American, Inc., an anti-Nazi publication.

Machinists Local Raps Wage Decision

SEATTLE, June 13.—Charging the Washington Metal Trades, Inc., with "reaping unpatriotic profits on the war effort," over 3,000 members of Machinists Local 179 at a special meeting in Masonic Temple called upon the 12th regional War Labor Board to set aside a majority panel decision denying wage increases. Workers branded the panel report a "rubber stamp" to industry proposals.

After a two-hour stop-work meeting, machinists returned to their jobs, I. A. Sandvigen, business agent reported, to avoid delay in war production.

The journeymen's scale in Seattle is \$1.20 per hour compared with \$1.28 in San Francisco and \$1.25 in Portland. The union seeks elimination of the differential.

THE AMERICAN

See-Saw Battle In French Cities

(Continued from Page 1) in this sector and, continuing due south, had reached positions flanking the important road junction of St. Lo, putting them 20 miles inland, the deepest penetration of France thus far reported.

CAEN IN PINCERS

Meanwhile, British airborne and ground units north of Caen burst the bonds of their narrow bridgehead on the east bank of the Orne canal and drove five miles to reach Torarn, six miles east of Caen and 112 miles from Paris.

The twin drives on the north and south of Caen clamped a strong pincer about the battered city which the Germans have been holding desperately as a buffer against advances toward Paris and Rouen, employing three tank divisions in counterattacks.

The American 2nd Infantry Division as well as the Fourth is now in action in France, it was announced, making a total of six identified U. S. divisions—nearly 100,000 doughboys and about two-thirds of the entire beachhead force—taking part in the invasion of liberation.

American Paratroops Tortured And Murdered by Nazis

American boys have met the Germans on the coast of Normandy, and discovered for themselves the barbaric degeneration of the modern Nazi army. The first cases of atrocities against our soldiers in complete disregard of the Geneva convention, were reported yesterday in eye-witness accounts by Stanley Richardson, NBC reporter, who returned from Carentan to London the night before last.

The barbarities inflicted on the soldiers and peoples of our Allies are now being visited on our own soldiers. The veil of misconceptions about the enemy is being torn to shreds as the ugly truth is substantiated by bitter experience.

Richardson found three American paratroopers, stripped to the waist, their hands bound, shot down in a crumpled heap before a German command post.

He found a young second lieutenant, his throat cut and a German

knife alongside. He was hanging by his parachute from a tree, obviously murdered in his helplessness. In another village, an American major was found dead of multiple stab wounds—"there is every indication," the NBC reporter said, "that these Americans were executed after they had been captured, in violation of the rules of war."

For a long time attempts had been made to convince Americans that such atrocities were being visited only on the Slavic peoples, on the Russians, the Poles, the Czechs.

For a long time, attempts were made to refute the documented Soviet accounts of organized murder as no more than "Soviet propaganda."

When the full story of what the Japanese did to our men of Bataan came out, some of the defeatist papers handled that as though to imply that the Germans would never stoop to such depths. And with the

Soviets Grind Through Finns' Fortifications

LONDON, June 13 (UP).—Soviet tanks and infantry smashed up the rugged Karelian Isthmus toward Viborg gained three miles today against a stubbornly resisting Finnish army fighting from some of the most powerful fortifications in the world.

The broadcast Moscow war bulletin announced that Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army, battling through wild lake and forest country, captured several defense points which the Finns had constructed during the 31-month lull in the Russo-Finnish war which was broken Saturday as the Russians assumed the offensive.

The Red Army, which had overrun more than 110 towns and settlements in the opening three days of their drive, captured five towns today. One was Kekrola, on the right side of the Soviet lines sweeping up toward Lake Ladoga. Kekrola is 45 miles southeast of Viborg on a highway running up through the heavily-fortified Karelian Lake country in the region of the Mannerheim Line.

The Soviet bulletin reported no changes on the other sectors of the Eastern Front and said that in Monday's fighting 12 enemy planes were shot down.

Stockholm dispatches said the Finns were preparing to evacuate Viborg.

(The Moscow radio, heard by CBS, said that the Finnish attack was "only the first thunderbolt of the storm" to be let loose by the Red Army. The broadcast said the drive was directed against "the key to the entire German position in the north.")

Moscow dispatches reported that powerful siege guns on the Kronstadt Island fortress in the Gulf of Finland were bombarding the Finnish positions and that warships of the Soviet Baltic Fleet also were aiding the drive.

Educator to Direct Mayor's Unity Group

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, assistant professor of educational sociology at N. Y. University, was appointed yesterday as executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, a body set up to affect better relations between religious and racial groups.

Nazis Use Finn Metals Against Us, Says FDR

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Roosevelt said today that the only way of shutting off vital metals to the Nazis by Finland is to kick the Germans out of that country.

The President released a report from Federal Economic Administrator Leo Crowley, which revealed a growing crisis in Germany's ferro-alloy supply. But in pointing to remaining leaks Crowley said:

"A substantial part of Germany's supply of nickel, molybdenum and cobalt is now coming from Finland."

Crowley declared that Nazi shortages of manganese and chrome have "increased her dependence on nickel and molybdenum from Finland."

"The stoppage of these Finnish ferro-alloys from getting to Germany would help the United States," he added.

Crowley estimated that German war production would be seriously affected in six months if shipments of Balkan chrome and manganese, Norwegian molybdenum and Spanish tungsten were stopped.

Asked how the Balkan shipments could be stopped, the President said that the only way he knew was to kick the Nazis out.

The President said in response to a question that this also applied to Norway and Finland.

Crowley's report said that while Spain has stopped "a portion of its tungsten shipments to Germany further substantial reductions and absolute control of smuggling are necessary."

He said large quantities of tungsten were shipped to Germany by Portugal, but that Portugal "has agreed to suspend these shipments."

Nazi Casualties 70,000 in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, June 13 (UP).—Allied armies in Italy have taken the important road junctions of Valentano, 58 miles northwest of Rome, and Popoli, 28 miles southwest of Pescara on the Adriatic sector, it was announced today as Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark officially placed German casualties in the 32-day campaign at 70,000 men.

German rearguards—apparently elements of three fresh divisions rushed down from northern Italy—took advantage of the first high ground above Rome and attempted delaying actions at four points.

Gen. Clark, Fifth Army Commander, addressing 2,000 troops at the inauguration of an army rest center near Rome, said:

"The Fifth Army presently is 70 miles north of Rome chasing the enemy. Since the attack began we have killed, captured or wounded some 70,000 of the enemy. There is no doubt we have severely punished the German army."

Appellate Decision Brands Moreschi Clique as Looters

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has handed down a decision which brands Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the AFL Building and Common Laborers International, and his clique as racketeers.

The court decision, which followed by a few days a stunning defeat of the Moreschi machine in the International's Washington, D.C., Local 74, unanimously affirms a sweeping injunction banning interference by the International with Newburgh, N.Y., Local 17.

DEWEY'S PASSIVITY

The blunt language used by the Appellate Court again raises the question of why Gov. Dewey denied funds to the special grand jury, whose probe of New York State Moreschi scandals, started under ex-Gov. Lehman, was interrupted on the eve of sensational disclosures.

Gov. Dewey, who rode into the executive mansion on the reputation he made as a racket-buster, has never lifted a finger to bring the Hod Carriers' president to justice here. But here is what the Appellate Division justices said

200,000 Enter Soviet Industry

By Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, June 13.—More than 200,000 new skilled workers will enter Soviet industry this month, after graduating from government factory and vocational training schools.

Of these, 20,000 are metal workers, 55,000 builders, 13,000 miners, 8,000 iron and steel workers and 10,000 railway transport workers. The trade schools, which were organized shortly before the Nazi invasion, have trained over 1,800,000 skilled workers for industry and transport since the beginning of the war.

Soviet newspapers have devoted a great deal of space this week to editorials on the problems of the young workers. The current issue of *Trud*, organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, states editorially:

"The arrival of tens of thousands of young workers in war enterprises is a vital event in the life of Soviet industry. The basic branches of our war industry thus receive substantial reinforcements which will permit it to raise even higher the level of production of metal and machines, armament and munitions for the front and the rear."

about Moreschi, as it reviewed the scandals in Newburgh Local 17, where control of jobs on the Delaware River Aqueduct project was used to collect illicit thousands of dollars through compulsory initiation fees and assessments and robbery of a union treasury.

"Rarely, if ever, have the rights of workmen been more brutally assailed," says the decision.

"Members who refused to accept the ipse dixit of Moreschi and his minions were denied employment.

ILL-GOTTEN FORTUNES

"While the members of the locals were wearing out hand and heart and brain in the struggle for existence, Nuzzo and his confederates were looting their treasury and, by bribery, corruption, larceny and embezzlement were piling up fortunes beside which the famed riches of ancient Libya's kings were but a beggar's patrimony. The total amount of their ill-gotten gains, perhaps, will never be known. In the unlawful manipulation of the local's affairs their arrogance and insolence were only equaled by their conscienceless cupidity."

The court noted that neither Moreschi, nor James Bove, International vice-president, or other fellow defendants came before the court to try to refute evidence against them.

"It is, thererore, part and parcel of the unholy alliance, in which Moreschi, Bove, (Patrick) Waldron and Nuzzo, were the actors, having for its purpose the complete subjugation of Local 17 in order to make it easy prey for plunder."

Czar of one of the AFL's largest affiliates, Moreschi has always thrown its great bloc of votes behind the reactionary policies of William L. Hutcheson and Matthew Woll.

Spivak to Tell How He Exposed Fascists

John L. Spivak, guest columnist of the new tabloid Daily Worker, will speak at the next meeting of the Daily Worker Advisory Council, on his experiences as a reporter exposing subversive fascist activities in this country. The meeting will take place tomorrow (Thursday) 8:30 p. m. sharp at the Crystal Room of Webster Hall.

The new tabloid will also be discussed.

Club press directors, press committee members, and press builders are invited.



International Amity: A piece of candy from Pvt. Leon Pawinski of Gary, Ind., with the invasion forces in France helps. The little French miss, who hasn't seen a candy bar since her land was soured by the Nazis, seems happy enough to cry.

—U.S. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Manhattan GOP Mum On ALP Endorsements

Practical considerations seem to have overruled Republican opposition to American Labor Party endorsements as far as New York County is concerned. Paul Windels, former Corporation counsel, and Warren E. Ashmead, Queens Republican county chairman, recently demanded that no GOP candidates accept the backing of the "Communist-controlled" ALP on the grounds that it would blunt the GOP's main campaign weapon—red-baiting.

Republican county chairman Thomas J. Curran, in announcing designees of the New York County Republican organization for local offices, left open the question of whether candidates would be permitted to accept ALP support if offered.

While this move does not rule out the GOP practice of pinning a red label on the ALP, pressure from state senators and assemblymen whose election depends on ALP support seems to have prevailed.

ELECTED WITH ALP VOTE

Incumbent Assemblyman John J. Lamula and Hamlet O. Catanaccio, Senator Richard Di Costanzo and Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin, were all elected in 1942 by the margin in the ALP vote.

They have been redesignated by the Republicans. It is certain Baldwin

CPA Press Fund Drive Goes Into High Gear Here

Friends and readers of the Worker and the Daily Worker are putting life into an old slogan, slightly rephrased: "Now is the time for all good men and women to come to the aid of their favorite newspaper."

With the endorsement of the 1944 Fund Drive of the papers by the national committee of the Communist Political Association, Communist clubs throughout the country are busy raising the money which will keep these two indispensable victory papers rolling off the press.

In Manhattan County a total of \$6,667.39 has already been turned in on a countywide basis—the quota, \$36,000. George Anderson, energetic Fund Drive manager in the 8th A.D. club sparked the drive by approaching every member in the club for pledges. Under his leadership a Fund Drive committee was organized to offer ideas on raising money and to assist individual members in carrying through their fund raising projects. It brought results.

BRING RESULTS

The proceeds of two parties so organized and individual contributions have so far netted \$1,227.75. Their voluntary quota is \$2,400. Now they are planning a huge picnic for all club members to go over the top.

The Midtown club held a dinner at the George Washington Hotel and members who had pledged \$25.00 or more were invited. Over \$1,000 was raised at the affair \$600 in cash, the rest in pledges.

Other outstanding clubs are the 4th A.D. and the 16th A.D. With a quota of \$816; the 4th A.D. Club has come through so far with \$345 and the 16th A.D. Club has turned in \$317 out of a quota of \$888.

How is your club doing and what are you personally doing to keep America's No. 1 Victory paper rolling off the presses?

NMU Fights Jimcrow In Seamen's Hotel

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—There's a housing shortage in this busy war port but Rep. F. Edward Hebert and Mayor Robert H. Maestri are still trying to keep Jimcrow a tenant in the Senator Hotel, which has been made available for seamen.

National Maritime Union members have voted to boycott the hotel unless Jimcrow moves out and meanwhile they're conducting a nation-wide campaign, enlisting union support to make sure that the discrimination breaks down. The CIO Council here is backing the drive and Ferdinand Smith, NMU national secretary, is circularizing all CIO affiliates in the country asking further support.

'Martin Dies' -- A Book America Must Read

By JOHN MELDON

"Martin Dies, Texas Democrat, and chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has been fighting the battle of American reaction for more than five years," writes Professor William Gellerman in the opening words of his book *Martin Dies*—one of the most devastating studies of America's No. 1 witch-hunter ever published. [John Day—\$3.00.]

Professor Gellerman, of the faculty of the School of Education of Northwestern University, is a member of the Methodist Church, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Phi, the American Association of University Professors and other scholastic societies.

DOCUMENTED EXPOSE

The author declares, following a meticulous and painstaking study of Dies and his career, that the Texas Congressman is the spearhead of

reaction in this country, that he accomplished untold damage to the American democratic way of life by employing fascist-like methods—all aimed at destroying the very Democracy he allegedly had set about to protect. Every charge contained in Professor Gellerman's book is backed by documented evidence, gathered after a careful study of 10,000 pages of testimony from the files of the Dies Committee and a thorough search into Dies' personal background.

SUMS UP

Dies deliberately used the favorite fascist technique of picking the Communists as scapegoats and smearing all progressive opponents of his disruptive activities as "reds," Professor Gellerman writes.

In summarizing his findings, Professor Gellerman writes:

"The Dies Committee was designed to do a job which could be done

legally but which had to be done under the cloak of legality for fear of offending public sensibilities. In 1938 the depression had lasted for almost a decade and the great masses of the American people were becoming increasingly restless. The leaders of American business wanted to put an end to sit-down strikes. The Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats were anxious to cripple the New Deal and all other organized movements that challenged the economic or political status quo. American big business and the reactionaries of both major political parties were much in need of a person to do to the 'radical' movement of America what Hitler had done to it in Germany.

"Dies was the man for the part.

A PRESSURE GROUP

"Everything worked out beautifully. Dies shortly became the beau-ideal of every reactionary group in

America. There were ample funds at his disposal, and there was lots of publicity for Chairman Dies himself. The Dies Committee is a pressure group, organized and financed by Congress, to accomplish by unfavorable publicity, ostracism, and intimidation what could not have been achieved by legislative or judicial means under the American system of government. . . .

"Dies' Committee was authorized by law 'to investigate.' But instead of confining itself to that purpose, it acted as a pressure group outside the law insofar as its victims were concerned. Because of the Congressional immunity it enjoyed, the committee was able to render decisions without the evidence required by civil or criminal courts. Dies was able to classify organizations and individuals as 'subversive,' 'un-American,' 'Communist,' or 'Communist-front' not only without insufficient evidence, but also without fear of legal reprisals. Allegedly representing a 'congressional investigation,' he was able to make charges which would have been libelous had they come from any other source.

"Certain American newspapers, including a chain owned by a very old gentleman in California and a large daily in the Midwest, which describes itself as 'the world's greatest,' published Dies' declarations as if they were as authoritative and final as the Ten Commandments. These newspapers acted as Storm Troopers for Dies in the assassination of groups and individuals. The individual is helpless in the presence of such abuse and slander. Consequently, as a result of Dies' attack, men lost their jobs and their reputations. They were the victims of a pressure group supported at public expense and enjoying the prestige and immunity of government."

Hartzel Decision Has No Bearing on Plot Trial

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Supreme Court's decision reversing the conviction of Elmer Hartzel of Pennsylvania, who admitted attacking the Jews and the Commander-in-Chief and praising Hitler, does not affect the prosecution of the 29 defendants in the Nazi plot trial.

The two cases are very different.

Confusing interpretations of the Hartzel decision make it necessary to underline this statement.

Anti-Semitic attorneys are spreading this confusion at the trial. The Supreme Court decision, they falsely assert, legalizes anti-Semitism as "free speech" and invalidates the case against their clients.

A liberal New York newspaper has fallen somewhat into this trap. The decision "affects" the present trial, it alleges.

TWO DIFFERENT CASES

It can be positively stated, however, that this statement is incorrect. Hartzel was tried under the espionage Act of 1917 as an individual who made certain statements.

Joe McWilliams and his fellows, on the other hand, are held as Nazi conspirators.

Their attacks on the Jews and the Commander-in-Chief, their praise of

Hitler were not just the utterances of individuals acting on their own. This propaganda, says the government, was directed by the Nazi Party in Germany. Its purpose was to divide the people, cripple the war effort and overthrow the American government.

The Supreme Court decision has nothing to do with such enemy action.

The government tomorrow will begin presenting made-in-America fascist propaganda documents to the jury.

Defense lawyers spent most of today in pell-mell examinations of government translators of a German language Bund paper, the Deutscher Weekruf of New York, edited by defendant Klapprott, which will later be translated.

Violent attacks on President Roosevelt, the Jews, Harry Bridges and praise of Hearst and Hitler feature the fragments of the Weekruf read by the translators during the investigation of their qualifications.

ILGWU Draws Tobin Fire For Backing Trotskyists

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a letter to David Dubinsky, expressed surprise that leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union should support the 18 imprisoned Trotskyist seditionists, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The letter, signed by F. D. Brown "acting for the general president (Daniel J. Tobin), was accompanied by a letter to the union by United States District Attorney Victor E. Anderson of Minneapolis.

The letter to Dubinsky said:

"I have just seen a copy of the *Militant*, a newspaper published by the Trotskyites . . . dated June 3, 1944.

"On the front page of this paper there is a boxed article entitled 'ILGWU leaders back fight to free 18.' The article copied from the official publication of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union stated clearly that Julius Hochman, Israel Feinberg and Charles S. Zimmerman of your organization hold that a grave injustice has been done to these individuals.

"I am sending you a copy of a letter from the Federal District Attorney of Minnesota, which tells you the reason these men were convicted. They were trying to overthrow the United States government, Attorney Anderson states. But in addition to this, they were endeavoring to destroy the American labor movement by boring from within, in the interest of a dual Russian organization set up under Trotsky's leadership for the purpose of overthrowing the Stalin government."

LETTER TO WEINSTOCK

At the same time Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, announced that he, too, received a letter signed by Mr. Tobin replying to a request for information. A defense committee in behalf of the Trotskyists that came before the Painters for support, is spreading the story that they were victims of an "administration favor to Tobin." Tobin also sent Weinstock a copy of the U. S. Attorney's letter.

"I would pay no attention to the so-called Civil Rights Defense Committee," writes Tobin to Weinstock, "if they are misrepresenting the Dunnies and soliciting money for them, or this mob in Minneapolis. 'My advice to you is to keep away from them. They were not sent to prison because they are union organizers, as they are saying in a circular in which they are making all kinds of charges against me.'

Tobin added that "as far as I know, not one member of our organization or the trade union movement appeared as a witness in the case of those people."

Weinstock released Tobin's letter with statement explaining why his council voted down the solicited aid for the Trotskyites.

"Evidently," said Weinstock, "these disrupters of labor, whose sole aim is to weaken the war effort and play into the hands of the enemy, are using these Minneapolis seditionists to mislead the labor movement, knowing full well that the organized labor movement and the rank and file members believe in freedom of speech and democracy and believe that all should receive a fair trial."



Union Lookout

- Day Condemns Lewis
- To Honor Dr. Bella Dodd

by Dorothy Loeb

The Jewish Day recently carried an editorial and an article denouncing John L. Lewis for his anti-Semitism. A further indication that the Jewish press is becoming aroused at the Goebbel-type stuff Lewis is shooting out. The June issue of the United Mine Worker was just filled with the filthy slime. Several months ago, the Jewish Daily Forward took note of Lewis' anti-Semitic stuff and pleaded with David Dubinsky to do something about it. The president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union obliged by providing the UMW organ with a long article by Max Danish, ILGWU editor, for white-wash purposes. Now that the white-wash has worn off, will the Forward come to the front with some new suggestions?

Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, has just turned over an additional \$5,000 to the American Red Cross. . . . Jack Rosenberg, president of Musicians Local 802, contributed a parcel of red-baiting to the American Federation of Musicians convention in Chicago. The union has a clause banning Communists, Nazis and fascists from membership. Only two delegates spoke for retaining this clause. Rosenberg was one of them.

Labor cooperation with social agencies is beginning to flourish. We've already written about the arrangements made by six Brooklyn unions with welfare groups, who service their members, helping them to take maximum advantage of existing community facilities to solve personal problems. Tonight the CIO social service union will hold a forum at Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22 St. on this kind of cooperation. Social workers and spokesmen for unions already cooperating will speak. Along the same lines, CIO State, County and Municipal Workers has just added a personal service department to help its members. Social workers will be on call and all consultation will be confidential.

The Teachers Union will honor Dr. Bella Dodd at a reception, entertainment and dance June 23. She recently retired as legislative representative. . . . The International Association of Machinists will hold its first New York State conference July 15 and 16 in New York City. The elections, postwar planning and education on government agencies will be among topics discussed. . . . Ralph Wright has been elected secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, succeeding Vincent Ferris, who accepted an appointment from Gov. Dewey on the State Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

The Treasury Department has issued three short 16 mm. combat films for showing at union bond rallies. They can be obtained free in the Greater New York area from Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway. . . . The United Federal Workers will open a court case in U. S. District Court, Washington, June 29 against the Hatch act. . . . Thousands of unions wired the President and Gen. Eisenhower pledges of increased production to back the invasion but nobody got started faster on increasing production than CIO American Communications Association members. Don't forget—they get the messages through.

McCormick Pressure Forces Ouster of Communist Musician

Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune intervened in the affairs of the Federation of Musicians to force expulsion of Antonio Lombardo, Communist and delegate from Yonkers Local 450, to the just concluded convention of the union at Chicago.

Lombardo's expulsion was recommended to the local by the union's international executive board following a session it held immediately upon convention adjournment. The basis was a clause in the constitution barring members of the "Communist, Nazist and Fascist parties or membership in Communist front organizations."

Lombardo, a Communist of many years standing, often running for public office as a Communist, had been often elected as delegate or to other posts from his local. The anti-Communist bar has for years been a dead letter.

MCCORMICK PRESSURE CITED

After adjournment of the convention Lombardo was called into a GEB meeting and questioned at length regarding his Communist membership. President James C. Petrillo said that the Tribune has been "bothering" him every day.

It was then that certain red-baiting elements in the convention came back with a motion to re-

affirm the "red clause" in the constitution.

He won't dodge this—



Don't you dodge this!



The kid'll be right there when his C. O. finally gives the signal...

There'll be no time to think of better things to do with his life. THE KID'S IN IT FOR KEEPS—giving all he's got, now!

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This is the time for



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BACK THE INVASION



Eyes on China

IN OPENING the Fifth War Loan drive, the President called attention to the fundamental relation between the fighting in Europe and the battles still to be fought against Japan. Indirectly replying to the treacherous "defeat-Japan-first" agitation, Mr. Roosevelt noted that the early defeat of Germany means the isolation of Japan, which will be forced to choose between surrender or suicide "much more rapidly than has been thought possible."

Unquestionably, the President is right in reaffirming the basic unity of the war and the correctness of our basic world strategy. But when we turn from the beachheads in France to the crisis in central China, we must conclude that serious political issues still interfere with the hope of hastening the war to victory in Asia.

In Europe these political issues are solved in principle, and are fast being solved in practice. Hitler's anti-Communist bogey is being defeated in our understanding with the Soviet Union, in our dealings with most of the peoples of Europe. In Asia, however, the principle of giving help to those who are really fighting the enemy is not yet realized. The anti-Communist mania among the Kuomintang leaders in China is still far from being destroyed.

As a result, China is in very serious trouble. The Japanese threaten Changsha, and they threaten to entrench themselves all the way from the northwest down to Canton, in the southeast. Although American and Chinese soldiers have done magnificently in northern Burma to re-open supply routes to China, we face the danger that the Japanese will deprive us of the use of central China as a base for large-scale operations against the bulk of the Japanese army. The defeats in central China tend to nullify the gains in northern Burma.

The blockade of the Chinese Communists is fundamentally responsible for this situation. The blockade operates in two ways: it keeps 60,000,000 of our best allies in the northwest in constant danger of a stab-in-the-back, and it demoralizes those million Kuomintang troops who are kept ready for such a stab-in-the-back. For two years, we have hammered away at this truth, and at last other American circles are beginning to realize its importance. The New York Times on Saturday again called for unity in China, and warned against civil war. In his column yesterday, Walter Lippmann treats the subject very basically, and we agree with the main aspects of his approach.

"A settlement of the Chinese civil war," he says, "is urgently necessary in order to lay the foundations for the decisive phase of the war against Japan." We join in his hope that Vice President Wallace will make this plain, in the name of our government, to the Chungking leaders. Until anti-Communism is completely rejected in China, our ally will face the constant danger of serious defeats, and thereby imperil the whole grand plan of defeating Japan.

Historic Step Against Jim Crow

AMONG the outstanding advances made in the struggle against Jim Crow in recent years was the action of New York's City Council and Board of Estimate in voting to outlaw discrimination in all private housing aided by public funds.

The measure requires only the signature of Mayor LaGuardia to become law. Now that the City Council and the Board of Estimate have expressed themselves so emphatically on the issue, the people can rely on the Mayor to affix his signature.

While the Stuyvesant Town project, already approved by the city, is not affected by the bill which is not retroactive, its passage will certainly strengthen the campaign to bar Jim Crow in that project also. Meanwhile a principle has been established which hits discrimination in a vital spot and which indicates the possibility of eventually wiping it out in our city.

Chief credit for the success of the measure goes to Councilman Stanley Isaacs and Benjamin J. Davis Jr. who introduced and fought for a bill that was similar, though somewhat broader, than the one passed. It was their fight that finally forced the issue.

There is no doubt that such a measure will strengthen unity among the people of the city both now and in the postwar period. It attacks one of the chief sources of disunity among Americans.

The fact that it was passed with the support of both majority and minority members of the Council and the Board of Estimate indicates the possibility of achieving nonpartisan unity in the city's legislative bodies on issues vital to war and postwar unity and progress.

Between the Lines

United States Policy and France

by Joseph Starobin—

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE is coming to Washington for a heart-to-heart talk with President Roosevelt. We must hope that something positive will come from such a visit, but it would be very superficial to explain American policy toward France in terms of personalities. Our State Department has retained complete freedom of action toward France for much deeper reasons than the President's alleged dislike of de Gaulle, the way he combs his hair, or the accent of his French. We must eliminate such mythology from our thinking if only because we hold the President himself in such high regard that we hate to see our policy toward France involve him personally.



The United States is either at the beginning of a reactionary policy toward France (and by inference all of Europe), or else the United States is at the end of such a policy.

The case of France is crucial: for any monkey-business there involves all of western Europe, and inevitably the Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Poles who are historically allied with France. I do not believe that we are at the beginning of a reactionary phase of American policy. On the contrary, all the evidence is that our State Department, and certainly our President, have a firm, long-range understanding with the Soviet Union worked out at Moscow and Teheran.

On specific issues, such as Finland or Italy, there has been a real change. On Yugoslavia we are undoubtedly in agreement with Great Britain; on Spain, for example, we are definitely in advance of Great Britain. So I do not see explanations for American policy toward France in terms of dark forebodings for the entire future of Europe.

Prelude to a New and Firmer Policy

Our policy—stubborn and tenacious as it is—seems to be the fag-end of an older policy, which was conceived in 1940 and is now going through such a painful period because it is completely out-of-gear with 1944.

In essence, the men who originally formulated our policy, such as William Bullitt, were perfectly

content to see Germany eliminate France as a great power. They saw the prospect of entering into the French Empire in a big way, especially as against Great Britain. They saw the opportunity of entering into Europe, through a weak and reactionary France as represented by Marshal Petain, and thus confronting both Britain and the Soviet Union unencumbered by any French pretension to a great power position.

Such was our policy in 1940, as conceived by Bullitt. Aspects of that approach were steadily abandoned, as the nature of the war and the nature of our alliances changed. Our stupid-smart diplomats like Robert Murphy, thought they had something when they met with Gen. Henri Giraud's emissaries as far back as February, 1941, and prepared him as an alternative leader to Marshal Petain. They did not reckon with two central facts about France: namely, that it did not intend to remain weak, and it did not intend to remain reactionary.

French nationalism emerged with explosive force in the form of de Gaulle's movement which swept the Empire and steadily gained adherents inside France. At the moment when de Gaulle's fortunes were at their lowest, in the late fall of 1942 (when first Darlan and then Giraud came to the surface) a new element entered the picture: the French resistance movement, led by the Communists, who are admittedly the strongest single national and social factor inside of France.

French Committee Changes Picture

Thus it was no longer possible to have a weak and reactionary France; with de Gaulle by himself, as of 1942, it might have been possible to have a strong and reactionary France; but the reorganization of the French Committee last November and this April pre-determined the

fact that France will not only be a strong, great power, but also socially very advanced, a strong and progressive France.

So the State Department experts are faced with a complete transformation of all the conditions on which they originally based their policy. Characteristically unable to make their own adjustments gracefully, our State Department has resorted to a day-to-day diplomacy, a "freedom of action" policy, hoping that because we wield the essential military power in western Europe we can somehow wangle a different France than the one which exists. In other words, this very tenacity and stubbornness of American policy is proof that the substance of that policy can no longer be realized.

U.S. Must Come to Grips With Reality

We have military power in western Europe, but so have the French, as their tremendous uprising is now proving every day. We will have armies in France, but so will the British, and, for reasons of their own, they must pursue a different course from us. And so must the rest of the peoples of Europe, including the Soviet Union.

It is extremely dangerous to attempt a translation of our military power into political hegemony—which is what the State Department is now trying to do. It did not work in Italy, and will not work in France.

Recognition of this fact by our State Department will be a hard, painful business, and a visit by de Gaulle alone could only begin to settle it. Such a painful experience is the inevitable price we are paying for the fatal miscalculations of our Bullitts and our Murphys.

The President's genius lies in his ability to settle such thorny problems gracefully. Let us hope he will do so quickly, too.

Worth Repeating

NEW REPUBLIC editorial in its current issue (June 12) entitled "FEPC": The Fair Employment Practice Committee has escaped another ax-gang—but there is another, even stronger one, just around the corner. Despite the Southern Bloc in the House of Representatives and their Republican collaborators, the House approved the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee that the FEPC be granted \$500,000 with which to carry on its work during the next year. That is \$85,000 less than the sum which the President requested for the agency. A long string of parliamentary tricks were attempted to kill the appropriation. Representative Vito Marcantonio deserves a major share of the credit for blocking the move to throw out the FEPC on a point of order.

Change the World

RUMMAGING around old bookshops the other Saturday, I picked up some yellow copies of Harper's Weekly for the great American year of 1861.

(Price 25 cents each, or five for a dollar, so do not condemn Ye Olde Collector as one who wasted money that might have gone into War Bonds.)

An editorial on free speech gave one quite a kick. It expressed what decent Americans feel today about treason in the Daily News and Chicago Tribune.

Harper's contended that free speech was not abstract, but earthy and relative like all human institutions. The copperheads should not be granted free speech to disrupt the Union, any more than they had been permitted to shoot down the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter. This was a war for the life of the Union. Northern copperheads had helped hasten it by their Munich pact politics. For years they had been assuring the southern slaveowners that the masses at the North were really pro-slavery in sympathy. Whenever the South seceded, the northern masses at the north would aid them by sabotage, revolt and draft riots.

Such traitors must not be allowed to shoot our soldiers in the back, and "free speech" for copperheads meant just that, stated Harper's Weekly. And free speech in our own time does not mean the right of the traitor Coughlin to start anti-Jewish pogroms, thus obstructing the war and aiding the Nazis.



by Mike Gold

Harper's shows the fort at Governor's Island that in 1861 was crammed with copperheads. It would be too small today for the Bundists, Coughlinites, Hearst, Daily News, and World-Telegram copperheads. But it could be expanded, no doubt.

A N INTERESTING full-page illustration for Sept. 7, 1861, is titled, "Recruiting in the Park." The park meant is Union Square, and, one scene shows a recruiting tent planted right before a sign that reads, "Tammany Hall."

New York mechanics, clerks, blacksmiths and seamen with beards are waiting in long lines to sign up. Others are marching off in squads to the various armories for their guns and equipment. They received a day or a week's military training in 1861, and then were shipped off to the battlefield. It was an emergency; a civil war; fought right on our front yard. Faith counted more at the time than did any technique.

New York City was ruled by the vilest traitor of all: Fernando Wood, a copperhead who tried to drag New York into open secession. The governor of N. Y. State was also a copperhead. Numerous bankers, great merchants and other rulers of New York industry and politics had a great stake in southern cotton, southern state and municipal bonds and other investments.

The conspiracy was open and enormous. There were many swanky hotels and bars known by everyone to be the head-

Ghosts of Copperheads In an Old Bookshop

quarters of southern spies and northern copperheads.

The Daily News of 1861 was as rotten and pro-slavery as it is today, and had a great popular circulation, as did the copperhead Herald of James Gordon Bennett.

Yet when the recruiting began, the people of New York responded with a fervor greater than almost any northern city that you might name.

The Irish workers were supposed to be pro-southern and disaffected. They were the principal element in the draft riots that raged here; yet no braver or more numerous recruits flocked into the Northern armies than the Irish workers of New York.

The treasonable Coughlins of the Civil War could not befog the issue of freedom versus slavery. Our Irish-American regiments fought in all the great battles of the war. The old Sixty-Ninth of New York has as long and proud a record of battle as any military group in American history.

A NEW FACTOR appears in our present war against the Nazi slavery system. History doesn't repeat itself. Those with Coughlin training in the U. S. Army will fight and help us win. But if they come back to a disorganized and bankrupt America, their medals and heroic deeds might serve them as passports to leadership in a new fascism.

We must solve the postwar economic problem by the means outlined at Teheran; we must avoid unemployment and world chaos or face fascism in America in some new military guise. There was no such danger after the Civil War, however.



Mr. Editor

Is This Within Democracy's Framework?

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The experience which a friend of mine had today with a government official in connection with obtaining citizenship papers made me boil, as it shows the type of questions the US questionnaire contains.

Here are some of the questions:

1. Have you ever read Karl Marx works?
2. Do you belong to the IWO?
3. Have you lived before in the Cooperative house in the Bronx?
4. Do you belong to the Communist Party?
5. Do you go to Communist meetings in the Madison Square Garden?
6. If a revolution would break out in the US would you fight against the government?
7. If the US would fight against Soviet Russia would you help the US?

In saying the absolute truth my friend, the interrogated applicant, answered "No" to the first 6 questions and "Yes" to the 7th. The questioning official, however, was not satisfied with one set of answers. He kept on asking this question again and again, every time in a different form.

Now mind you, there was not one question regarding Nazism and fascism. Does this mean that people of this type are welcome as US citizens?

According to above mentioned questions the reading of Karl Marx's works, the residing in a place like the Bronx Cooperative house and the belonging to the IWO seem to be obstacles on the way of obtaining American citizenship papers. Is this within the framework of democracy?

J. S.

Help and Recognition for Yugoslav Liberation Army

Trenton, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A friend of mine has written from Seattle that Senator Mon Wallgren of Washington and Rep. Warren Magnuson, also of that state, have urged the stepping up by the United States of aid to the magnificent Liberation Army under Marshal Tito. They asked for recognition of the National Liberation government, granting of widespread lend-lease to Tito and the freezing of all funds of the Mikhalovitch outfit here.

If this senator and representative have done this, why haven't the congressmen from other states done likewise? Would it not be a good idea for all of us to write our senators and representatives and insist that they take a stand with the Yugoslav Partisans and against the Quisling of Yugoslavia, Mikhalovitch?

I surely was glad to hear that somebody in congress was doing that.

G. BRAND.

'Worth Repeating'

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations on "Worth Repeating" both as idea and performance.

One suggestion:

Suppose you give the date of the NY Times quote of this morning 6/10; that would take the space of a word and made possible (1) quoting the NY Times with your help actually as to issue; and (2) going to the source and following up for fuller report.

Precise-minded students are apt to ask the date of a quoted piece of information.

A TEACHER.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the free discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Bill of Health

THE major problem in providing medical care for the people is how to pay the doctor. For most of us this is an individual problem as yet, but as the idea gains ground among the people that it can be handled on a mass scale, and the demand for action grows, the public is exposed to a whole series of methods and plans and is expected to take its choice, with arguments pro and con, and no general yardstick against which to measure the victims if any.

For a moment we will leave aside the problem of which specific plan is best, while we consider the problem from the point of view of the doctor. For many years we have been paying fees to doctors, on the basis of how many visits and what he does. An operation has a fee, every visit has a fee. Very few doctors charge a yearly rate, and are unaccustomed to considering payment on any other basis than that of what is commonly called fee-for-service, so much for such a type of work.

Can a doctor be paid any other way? There are two other methods. If he is part of a voluntary health insurance system like that of the Medical Department of the International Workers Order, he is paid on what is called the per capita system. That is, for each patient enrolled on his panel, he receives a certain amount of money, not very much, but enough to cover general care. Under such a method the organization recognizes that



by Celia Langer

the doctor may not receive enough, and allows special fees for certain kinds of work which are paid directly by the patient to the doctor.

THE third system is the salary method of payment, a set sum per year, covering all work done by the doctor. Some medical insurance plans and many companies giving medical care to the workers pay this way and many doctors employed by government institutions are so paid. Examples are the doctors who work for the Veterans Bureau, or the doctors now serving with the armed forces. There is no doubt that this method, straight salary basis, is the best because it relieves the doctor of worry about the bills he must pay and assures all patients equal treatment.

Because doctors have been paid on a fee-for-service basis for so many years, it is perhaps only natural for them to feel that this is the only way it can be done. The result is that when doctors offer a plan for medical care to the public it is based on the fee-for-service method: Anyone reading through a contract for such care is immediately struck by the fact that the schedule of payments is cumbersome and exacting, requiring a good deal of paper work and check-up, and that the cost of enrollment must be high to guarantee the doctor's fee. What generally happens is that agents of such plans have difficulty putting them across because people cannot afford to join and the plans so or-

How to Pay the Doctor In Group Health Plans

ganized by the medical societies are not generally too successful.

INSTEAD of taking the bull by the horns and creating a plan whereby doctors can be paid by some other method thus making it cheaper to join, the next step taken by medical societies is to offer a plan combining surgical hospital insurance, in the hope that the public will like that better. Such a plan has just been announced by the N. Y. State Medical Society and is to be known as the United Medical Service, Inc.

This type of plan is based on the experience of the Medical Society in Michigan where a similar system has enrolled 600,000 subscribers, half a million enrolling through the UAW. Of all medical society plans it is the most successful, due to the work of the union, but it has its own problems. Doctors in two counties refuse to work with it, and there is strain occasioned by the pressure of union representatives (UM-doctors) who demand a voice in its administration.

As long as the doctors refuse to accept any other method of payment except fee-for-service, such plans as they offer are too expensive and cannot be attractive to the possible subscriber. In addition, not enough people join, the specified fee cannot be paid to the doctor, and then he doesn't like it. The only possible condition for success of such a plan is a system of compulsory insurance to guarantee a large fund from which the doctor can be paid.

In a future column we will discuss the arguments for and against such insurance.

Willkie Admits GOP Blocks Negro Rights

By MAX GORDON

In the second of a series of seven articles prepared for the press on the Republican platform, Wendell Willkie urges that the GOP "commit itself unequivocally and specifically to federal anti-politax and anti-lynch statutes."

In the course of the article he attacks various forms of discrimination against the Negro people and suggests that the Republican Party put itself on record in opposition to them.



12 years of FDR's presidency. He confesses that the "Party of Lincoln" has "yielded to the old states' rights argument" and year after year has prevented the passage of federal laws which would assure the Negro people their rights. He warns the GOP, in effect, that Negroes are not going to give up their support for Roosevelt, under whose administration they have gained so much, unless the GOP gives up its insistence upon "states rights."

As usual, a partisan note slips into his discussion. He says, for instance, that millions of Negroes distrust the Democratic Party which for years has deprived the Negro of his vote in Atlanta while seeking his vote as a "friend of the race" in Harlem.

This is, of course, sheer poppycock since Willkie knows well that the issue is not one of party. There are poltax tories and Wheelers in the Democratic Party just as there are Col. McCormicks

and Gerald L. K. Smiths in the Republican Party. You cannot characterize the entire party by the position of one of the elements that compose it.

The decisive political fact which distinguishes the two parties is that the Republican Party leadership is actively wooing the southern tories as a matter of choice, while the Roosevelt leadership within the Democratic Party is fighting them even though they are part of the same party and it must depend upon them for electoral support.

TORY REVOLT

Take, for instance, the relationship of the GOP leadership and the administration toward the southern tory Democratic "revolt" in Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina. The specific issue involved in the "revolt" is precisely that of Negro rights. The bolters demand that the Democratic Party eliminate from its platform all reference to racial

equality and to the elimination of the poltax, and that it reassert "states' rights."

This move is directed specifically against the administration and its program. It is actively aided by the GOP leadership.

In practice, then, the GOP high command has already committed itself on the issues which Willkie raises. Putting planks in its platform obviously serves no purpose except political demagogery.

The test of a party's sincerity is not its platform but its performance. If Willkie wants the GOP to fight for the anti-politax bill he should insist that it not only adopt a plank in its platform, but that its members in the Senate call up again the March-antonio anti-politax bill and see that it is passed.

Until the Negro people see the Republican Party taking such actions, they are not likely to be fooled by pious expressions in a political platform.

'Worth Repeating'
Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations on "Worth Repeating" both as idea and performance.

One suggestion:

Suppose you give the date of the NY Times quote of this morning 6/10; that would take the space of a word and made possible (1) quoting the NY Times with your help actually as to issue; and (2) going to the source and following up for fuller report.

Precise-minded students are apt to ask the date of a quoted piece of information.

A TEACHER.

French Unions' Fight Clears Way for Allies

(Second of a series on the French resistance movement.)

By Cable to Allied Labor News

As the Allied armies of liberation penetrate deeper into France in the greatest military operation of its kind in all history, they are assured of firm support from the steel French workers and partisans who have been resisting the Nazi invaders since the fall of France in June 1940.

The backbone of this, newly-christened army is the French trade union movement. Although driven deep underground by the Nazis and the Vichy regime, the trade unions of France have never been suppressed.

LABOR HOLDS FIRM

Before the war, the two trade union bodies in France were the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and the Christian Confederation of Labor (CGTC), which numbered about 5,000,000 and 3,000,000 respectively.

After France's capitulation, both organizations were declared illegal, and in October, 1941, Vichy put forward its labor Charter, embodying a plan for a new labor group known as the "professional families."

For over a year, the Vichy government argued that its plan was working effectively, but finally even Vichy spokesmen were forced to admit that in most industries not even the most elementary steps had been taken, and where "professional families" did exist, they were functioning only as organs of the employers.

The Vichy regime, therefore, was compelled to accept the pre-war trade union structure. Although the CGT was never recognized, Vichy tried to work with individual unions by placing collaborationists at their heads.

The fact that Vichy was unable to suppress strikes—that, in fact, workers sometimes won wage increases—is the most concrete demonstration of the unity of the people of France.

UNDERGROUND REPLIES

Vichy's attempt to recruit Frenchmen for labor in Germany met with even stronger resistance from the underground. A Vichy poster displayed on the walls of occupied French cities read:

"You who want steady employment, you who want wages worthy of your work, you who want your families to be protected from want: Get information today at the German Employment Office. Germany offers you the opportunity of becoming the workman who will aid, by his labor, in the reconstruction of the New Europe."

Next to these posters, the underground placed its answer: "Workers! Sabotage the German war production. Hitler is counting now upon the work of enslaved Europe to relieve his people, to delay his defeat. Every sabotaged part, every minute of work lost will hasten the defeat of Germany."

The underground paper *France Liberte* declared: "French Workmen, Laval wants to sell you to Hitler. The traitor who dared to say 'I hope for a German victory' is changing into a slave-dealer... In the name of the motto, 'Work, Family, Fatherland,' they make you do what they want: work for the invader and the assassin, abandon your family, treason against the fatherland. Do not go and work for Hitler!"

When in October, 1943, Laval proclaimed that "France cannot remain passive in face of the huge sacrifices which Germany has made in order to build up the new Europe," French workers demonstrated conclusively that they had no thoughts of "remaining passive."

Their answer was large-scale strikes, dynamiting of the trains which were to transport workers to Germany, bombing of recruiting offices.

Nicky Declares War on Germany

By CLINTON B. ROGERS
United Press War Correspondent

A GUERRILLA OUTPOST, EIGHTH ARMY FRONT, Italy, Jan. 29 (Delayed) (UP).—It was on Dec. 6, in simple self-defense to protect his village and his home, that Nicky Williams declared guerrilla warfare against the Germans. Starting out as a one-man task force with one rifle and four hand grenades, he increased his force within a few weeks to three score men by the simple expedient of killing Germans and taking their weapons for his friends.

Nicky was born in the village of Casoli, atop a hill at the foot of the Murella Mountains. He spent 10 years in the United States, re-

turning to his native Italy in 1915. The Allied invasion of Italy and the advance of the 8th Army up the Adriatic Coast put Nicky's birthplace in a no-man's-land between two deadlocked armies.

Nicky's activities endeared him to the British. They hunted up ammunition for him, and occasionally even arranged artillery support for his masterful minor strategies.

ONE-MAN ARMY

Nicky went to war when the Germans set out to raze his village to deny housing to the British during the winter campaign.

The Germans lured the village men out of town by a trick and set the village afire.

Nicky knew there was a small

patrol of British airborne troops in the vicinity, but could they get there in time. He declared war himself.

"I take my rifle and three or four hand bombs and go to a ridge one kilometer south of town overlooking the road," Nicky said when I interviewed him in his headquarters. "Pretty soon along comes a truckful of Germans going to my village. I throw a hand bomb to bust just over the truck. Two German get away, but I kill three and badly hurt two more, and now I got four more rifles and a light machinegun."

GETS BRITISH HELP

The British patrols came, then withdrew for business elsewhere.

But Nicky recruited villagers from his own and neighboring towns and reported his ambushes and clashes outpost, together with the dispositions, movements and strength of the enemy.

The British liked his positions and plans, which they said could have come straight from the battle manual of an officer's school.

From then on he received arms, ammunition, food, cigarettes and occasional clothing. Occasionally he guided and advised, if he did not actually command, British troops.

He has two brothers in the United States, Tony Gugelmo, at Brownsville, near Pittsburgh, and Achilles Gugelmo, Conshohocken, Pa.

GROPPERGRAMS



Oust Fotitch for Yugoslav Unity

Yugoslav King Peter's recall of Constantin Fotitch, his ambassador here, looks like another step in the direction of improving the exile government's relationship with Marshal Tito's fighting guerrillas.

Fotitch is an avowed Mikhailovitch man; an enemy of Tito and of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans headed by Louis Adamic.

The newly appointed premier, Ivan Subasic, has already announced his intention of going to Bari to confer with Tito's representatives.

Without an ambassador in Washington, with no cabinet ministers,

the Yugoslav exile government is only the shadow of its former self. Peter, knowing the better part of valor, has learned to reckon with the real force which has proven itself in the eyes of the democratic world: the National Committee of Liberation.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Coming

FREDERICK DOUGLASS PLAYERS present a repeat performance by popular demand of "Cry Havoc" on Sunday, June 18 at 8:30 p.m. Heckscher Theatre, Fifth Ave. and 104th St. Sponsored by Solidarity Lodge 691 IWO.

NEGRO FREEDOM RALLY, Madison Square Garden, Monday, June 26. Pageant "New World A-Coming." Noted speakers: Ellington, Primus, others. Tickets, \$4.00—308 Lenox Ave.: Bookstore.

CAN YOU SAVVY such stars at the Savoy? Coleman Hawkins, world's greatest saxophonist; Georgia Auld, the Sinatra of band leaders; Cozy Cole, drummer chosen best by Esquire; Wini Johnson, newest warbler of Duke Ellington's band; Muriel Smith, Glenn Bryant and June Hawkins, stars of "Carmen Jones"; Una Mae Carlisle, Hollywood-bound mistress of the sultry voice and hot piano; Canada Lee, great star of stage and screen, all appearing to sponsor a new Harlem Youth Center. Dance to two great bands on June 28 at the Savoy, 140th St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets at AYD, 13 Astor Place, Workers Bookshop, 59 E. 12th St. Wed., June 28.

NEGRO SALUTE to the Fighting Jews of Europe. Teddy Wilson and band, Mary Lou Williams, Billy Holiday, Loni Hayes, Josie White, Canada Lee, Aubrey Pankey, Muriel Smith, Glenn Bryant, Luther Saxon, Bonds and Cook, Wilma Gray and others. Also Meyer Lewin-Dorie Miller Scroll Presentation. Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd St. Monday, June 19th. AUSP.: Amer. Comm. Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. Tickets \$1.20 to \$3.00 available at Suite 1330, 55 W. 42nd St.; Music Room, 129 W. 44th; Jefferson School Book Shop, People's Voice and Modern Book Shop, 216 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Greek Exile Gov't Plots Ruse

The newly constituted Greek exile government headed by George Papandreu has pulled a rabbit out of its hat. So liberal are they, the emigres proclaim, that they have asked King George not to come back to Greece until a plebiscite decides to invite him.

The catch is that the King, knowing the advancing democratic intentions of the people, promised almost a year ago that he would accept the popular will as to the form of government. A National Liberation Front (EAM) delegation to Cairo last summer exacted that pledge.

While the world is concerned with more weighty matters, the Cairo gang tried to perpetrate a nasty hoax.

Its vaunted conference in Lebanon with EAM, Communist Party, and other resistance delegates from inside the country probably was never intended to set up a much-needed national unity government or to be more than a window dressing.

The EAM was anxious for unity. Unity could have been achieved if the men of Cairo had been willing. But judging from C. L. Sulzberger's item in yesterday's New York Times there is not now, nor was there ever, anything but disunity between the emigres and those who stayed to fight.

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Peasant Party Groups Are Base Of Patriotic Pole National Council

Local organizations of the Peasant Party are the backbone of the Polish National Council, a united front inside of Poland itself, according to Moravsky, head of the Council's delegation now in the Soviet Union.

It is opposed inside Poland by a relatively small group, plentifully supplied with money and arms

which follows Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski's reactionary gang in the Polish exile government in London.

Sosnkowski's "underground,"

Moravsky reported, devotes three to four times as much space in its newspapers to attacks on the National Council than to attacks on

the German occupationists.

These papers belittle the Red Army's achievements and express the hope that the Western Powers will come into conflict with the Soviet Union. Some go so far as to demand possession of the Soviet city of Minsk.

Reporters Reach Guerrilla China

Allied correspondents, after months of trying, have finally crossed the blockaded border into Communist-led guerrilla territory in China's northwest, reaching its capital, Yenan, on June 6, according to Monday's China Daily News.

The New York Times correspondent has already revealed so many anti-Communist undertakings in the Sian area just south of guerrilla China that the Times felt impelled to write a strong editorial Saturday declaring that unity is the need of the day, not alone for China's sake but for the whole war effort.

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Commentator: John Stuart

Co-author "The Fat Years and the Lean," Edit. Bd. New Masses

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COMMENTATOR
JOSEPH STAROBIN

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CPA Challenges Queens Judge on Bond Drive Snub

Refusal of Municipal Court Justice Mario J. Cariello of Queens to accept an offer of members of the Queens Communist Political Association in the current Fifth War Loan drive yesterday brought sharp criticism from City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and Emmanuel Blum, Queens CPA secretary.

Judge Cariello, Queens chairman of the bond drive, turned down the CPA's offer in a red-baiting blast, alleging that any member of the CPA cannot remain a member and still be patriotic—because they must have "mental reservations." Judge Cariello meanwhile dragged out the Hearstian herring that the CPA "advocates overthrow of the government by force and violence."

CACCHIONE REPLIES

Councilman Cacchione in reply wrote letters to the red-baiting judge and to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., charging that Cariello through his action is obstructing the war bond drive and mouthing "the exact statements of Hitler, Goering, Goebels and all other fascists with whom we are engaged in war." Councilman Cacchione pointed out that he alone, through his office, has sold to date over \$500,000 in war bonds and that the CPA in Queens will participate in the Fifth War Loan drive even if it has to participate as a separate organization.

In writing to Secretary Morgenthau, Cacchione said:

"I wonder what the judge's record was regarding Ethiopia. I do not know, but I dare say that if the newspaper records for the years 1935 and 1936 were scanned, it would be discovered that he attended banquets in honor of the Italian ambassador and solicited for the aid of the American people of Italian extraction in support of Mussolini's attack against the Ethiopian people. I dare say this judge lent his support to the fascist Franco of Spain."

Queens CPA secretary Blum in a public statement declared:

"The announcement that Justice Cariello is refusing to swear in Communists in the important work of selling bonds is a serious blow to national unity at a moment when all Americans must be united more firmly than ever behind our boys fighting on all battlefields."

"We are certain that our boys on the beachheads will not ask whether the money collected to support them is collected by Communists or non-Communists."

Landlords Seek Rent Slush Fund

"Landlords are raising a big fund to lobby Washington," Miss Lydia Altschuler, vice chairman of the New York City Consumers Council, said yesterday, "and the rent fight affects every New Yorker."

Miss Altschuler was commenting on the action of the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, a landlord group, which seeks a \$100,000 slush fund for its maneuver to undermine rent control by obtaining a 10 percent blanket increase in city rents. Its petition for increased rentals is in the hands of the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Summer resorts near the city have been hit by rent gouging as a result of the OPA's slackening of controls in resorts. In Rockaway, rents rose 30 percent this year, according to William Brunner, chairman of the Board of Directors, Rockaway Chamber of Commerce. Last year rents rose 50 percent over 1942 levels.

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Statesman-Like Maturity

AN EDITORIAL

HOWARD UNIVERSITY voted recently to award Philip Murray, president of the CIO, the degree of Doctor of Laws. The university's gesture symbolizes the statesman-like maturity of the Negro's intellectual leadership.

Both the rank and file of the Negro people and the varied elements of their leadership are coming to realize, first, that in the struggle for full integration into American life they are not alone, and that, secondly, their chief ally is the growing body of organized labor. They see proof everywhere: in the non-partisan, Negro-white rallying to elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to New York's City Council and Francis E. Rivers to a New York City judgeship; in labor's nationwide support of the fight to preserve the Fair Employment Practice Committee; in the willingness of South Carolina white citizens to join Negro citizens when white supremacists barred Negroes from the Democratic Party.

Howard's president recently outlined this five-point suggestion to the Republican and the Democratic parties: Economic upbuilding of the South; specific attention to the South in providing full wartime and postwar employment; continuing and expanding program of social security; federal aid to education on the basis of need; and universal use of the ballot and extension of the two-party system in the South.

Here is mature and statesman-like concern for the welfare of the country. It is characteristic of a university and a people who would honor a labor leader as few other institutions of learning have done.

News Capsules

28 for the 'Jack Pot'

Lt. William Fleming, pilot of the bomber Jack Pot, credits the bomber's 28 successful missions over Europe. He said, "Everybody knows the Jack Pot is hard to hit."

• • •
Lt. William Fleming, pilot of the bomber Jack Pot, credits the bomber's 28 successful missions over Europe. He said, "Everybody knows the Jack Pot is hard to hit."

B'nai B'rith members visited Pier 42, North River to attend launching ceremonies of an LSM (Landing Ship Medium), one of seven Navy landing craft which has been sponsored by their War Service Council. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Walsh stated that some of the landing craft already auspiced by B'nai B'rith had taken part in the invasion of France.

At Garden City, Kansas, theater manager Ray Holmes offered to climb the 65-foot post office flag-

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In This CORNER

A Rabid Sports Fan Wounded in Italy, But He'll Be Back in There

By Bill Mardo

It's difficult for me to concentrate on sports today. A telegram from the War Department informing me that my brother was wounded in Italy three weeks ago has brought the war home with the impact that only such news carries. And yet I realize all too well that what happened in our family has happened in far greater volume and tragedy to all the families of the world—to all the decent folk who would rather stop a Nazi's bullet than stop living a free and democratic life.

And in thinking of my brother Jack, lying in some field hospital while his comrades chase the scurrying fascist rats northward, I am trying to imagine what he would most enjoy doing should he be allowed to come home for awhile after recuperating.

Jack loves kids, and he'd probably get a terrific bang meeting his two infant nieces. Jack loves people, and he'd want to be among them, telling them of the irrepressible spirit and strength that are the American armed forces.

And my brother loves sports, particularly baseball and boxing. My earliest memories of him are that of a skinny 16-year-old kid rubbing oil into his fielder's mitt. . . . A speedy youth scooping up a sizzling grounder and making the long throw from third to first. . . . A keen-eyed guy stepping to the plate and getting a toehold on one, driving it deep into the outfield at one of Central Park's many makeshift diamonds. My brother could hit.

So I know that Jack would want to make a tour of Ebbets Field, the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium. And having been away for some time from the game he loves so much, I imagine he'd wanna wait before passing judgment on the teams. An old Yankee fan, Jack might even care to wait until next year.

My strong yen for the fight game stems from my older brother. He's 33-years-old now, and when I was still in knickers he'd quietly recount to me the careers of Johnson and Dempsey. The Manassa Mauler was my brother's idol, and as impressed as he was by Joe Louis, we'd both argue warmly long into the night about their respective merits. The inevitable verdict, as to who was better was never settled, Jack and I being two very stubborn gents on that score.

While he favored the big guys, my brother never quite got over little Henry Armstrong. Any man that can sweep the field like Henry can, Jack used to say when Armstrong was the three-title champ, is in a class by himself.

Yes, if Jack were to come home tomorrow, along about 10 o'clock he'd switch on the radio and quiet everybody while he listened to the blow-by-blow ether account of the Armstrong-Davis bout. My brother loves the fight game.

But he won't be home tomorrow, because his job's still got some doing. And just as Jack used to champ at the bit awaiting his turn at bat, I'm sure he's eagerly asking for the doctor's okay to get back into the fight. My brother wants to kill Nazis.

The Adventures OF Richard —

If Mrs. Moran Only Knew

By Mike Singer

Jimmy had the measles last week. His mother told the gang that they were absolutely not to see him all week. So the minute she left the house to do some shopping Jimmy stuck his head out of the window and yelled out: "Hey, fellas, come on up. I got the measles."

To say that the kids disregarded Mrs. Moran's warning is to give them credit for sterling disciplinary qualities. They were up in Jimmy's room so fast that Mrs. Gezelman who was on the way down, almost found herself swept back in her apartment by a young hurricane.

No-Nose kept lookout at the window for Mrs. Moran and Flekel, Richard. Menash sat all over Jimmy's bed, played his baseball spin games, bounced his indoor baseball off the walls and tried desperately to catch his measles.

Flekel even stroked Jimmy's face, then sucked his fingers. "If I don't catch the measles now," he said, "I'm maimed."

"Immune," Jimmy corrected.

But No-Nose was worried about Patso, who, unable to keep pace with the kids up the stairs, had arrived five minutes later puffing and panting like an East River tug-boat.

"You can't run down da stairs fast enough," No-Nose warned. "When we see Mrs. Moran we're running and if she finds you here we'll all be guaranteed."

Flekel looked at No-Nose quizzically. "Whaddidcha say?" he asked.

"Guaranteed," No-Nose replied. "We'll be stuck here."

"So what," Menash said, "I'll miss da finals in school."

Jimmy, the intellectual of the gang, was alarmed. "Gee, that's right. You'll all be quarantined if my mother catches you."

Richard wasn't worried about quarantine. "Yeh, what about me? I already got the measles."

Capt. Jeff Dickson

Killed in Action

Captain Jeff Dickson, 47, American sports promoter who became known as the Tex Rickard of France, was killed in air action over Paris last July, the War Department disclosed yesterday.

A front line photographer in the first World War, Dickson initiated his sporting promotions in France several years after the armistice and stayed there until the Nazis marched into Paris in 1940.

Dickson popularized hockey, boxing and wrestling in France, and his Palais de Sport was invariably packed to the rafters when he put on a show.

Dodger Greats To Come Back For Bond Game

Zach Wheat, one of Brooklyn's greatest batters, and the famous Dodger battery of Nap Rucker and Otto Miller, all of whom were teammates on the pennant winning teams of 1916 and 1920, will be reunited as part of the ceremonies of the War Bond "tri-corner" baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Monday night, June 26.

Wheat will travel in from Vicksburg, Mo., to participate in the pre-game ceremonies.

The former Dodger slugger played with Brooklyn for 18 of his 19 years in the majors, and holds the distinction of being one of only a dozen players in the majors to smack out more than 2,800 hits. Wheat broke into the big leagues in 1909 and in 1910 moved over to the Dodgers' pastures, where he played left field. He was with the club until 1927 and during his lifetime in the majors made the phenomenal total of 2,884 hits.

Rucker, who broke in on the same Augusta Club in the Sally League with Ty Cobb and Eddie Cicotte, spent ten years in Brooklyn and his principal claim to fame was that, with inferior clubs, he always was able to stand off the great Giants and the vaunted Christy Mathewson. Nap had a slow curve which made Rip Sewell's blooper-ball look like something shot out of a rocket gun.

Miller was a catcher for the Dodgers for 13 consecutive seasons and later a coach for another 13.

RADIO

WMC—570 Ke. WBN—1050 Ke. WAF—660 Ke. WNEW—1150 Ke. WOR—710 Ke. WLBB—1190 Ke. WJZ—770 Ke. WOV—1250 Ke. WNYC—830 Ke. WEVD—1350 Ke. WABC—880 Ke. WBNY—1450 Ke. WINS—1000 Ke. WQX—1500 Ke.

11 A.M. TO NOON

12:00—WEAF—News Reports WOR—Boose Carter; News WJZ—Talk—Dr. Allen E. Claxton WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat 12:15—WEAF—Recorded Music WOR—Jerry Wayne, Songs WJZ—Correspondents Abroad WABC—Big Sister 12:25—WJZ—News: Farm-Home Hour 12:30—WEAF—U. S. Air Force Band WOR—Juke Box WABC—Helen Trent 12:45—WABC—Our Gal Sunday 1:00—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride WOR—News; Jack Berch, Songs WJZ—H. R. Beauchage, News WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful 1:15—WJZ—Women's Exchange Show WABC—Ma Perkins 1:30—WOR—Lopes Orchestra WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News 1:45—WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News WOR—American Woman's Jury WJZ—Three Pianos; Music WABC—The Goldbergs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

2:00—WEAF—The Guiding Light WOR—Talk—Martha Deans WJZ—Talk—Walter Kiernan WABC—Portia Faces Life 2:15—WEAF—Today's Children WJZ—The Mystery Chef WABC—Joyce Jordan 2:30—WEAF—Women in White WOR—News; Consumer Quiz WJZ—Ed East and Polly WABC—Young Dr. Malone 2:45—WEAF—Hymns of All Churches WABC—Perry Mason 3:00—WEAF—A Woman of America WOR—The Black Castle WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs WABC—Mary Marlin 3:15—WEAF—Ma Perkins WOR—Sunny Styler, Songs WJZ—Hollywood Star Time WABC—News; Rob Trout 3:30—WEAF—Pepper Young WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum WJZ—Appointment with Life WABC—Now and Forever 3:45—WEAF—Right to Happiness WABC—The JubaLairs, Songs 4:00—WEAF—Breakfast With WOR—Talk—John Gambling WJZ—Ethel and Albert WABC—Broadway Matines 4:15—WEAF—Stella Dallas WJZ—Don Norman Show 4:25—WABC—News; Recorded Music 4:30—WEAF—Lorenzo Jones

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

5:00—WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy WOR—Gaelzel Heater, News WJZ—Joseph Dunnigan, News WABC—Frank Sinatra, Songs 5:15—WEAF—Screen Tests 5:30—WEAF—Mr. District Attorney WOR—The First Nighter WJZ—Spotlight Band WABC—Jack Carson Show 5:45—WJZ—Short Story 5:50—WEAF—Kyser Orchestra—Soloists WOR—Royal Gunnison, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00—WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy WOR—Gaelzel Heater, News WJZ—Joseph Dunnigan, News WABC—Frank Sinatra, Songs 9:15—WEAF—Screen Tests 9:30—WEAF—Mr. District Attorney WOR—The First Nighter WJZ—Spotlight Band WABC—Jack Carson Show 9:45—WJZ—Short Story 10:00—WEAF—Kyser Orchestra—Soloists WOR—Royal Gunnison, News

His Second Straight Win

Head Looks Good Stopping Giants, 9-4

By PHIL GORDON

Ed Head gave manager Leo Durocher's ebbing spirits a partial lift yesterday at the Polo Grounds, when the right-handed Dodger hurler turned back the Giants, 9-4. Those cheap home runs that Durocher was recently complaining about worked to his advantage, as Frenchy Bordogaray, Dixie Walker and Stretch Schultz clouted round-trippers. Rube Fischer lost his fourth game for the Otters, as Polli and Seward also came in for some mound duty.

Hurler Head was the big story of the day, giving ample evidence that he's ready for some consistent starting assignments. Boasting an 8-0 lead going into the end of the seventh inning, Head eased up enough for three singles by Medwick, Weintraub and Reyes plus an infield out by Kerr to allow two Giant runs.

Again in the eighth stanza, Medwick unloaded his fourth homer of the season, scoring Luby ahead of him.

Yesterday's game marked Head's second successive win, having chalked up his first victory last Thursday's nitecap against the Phillies. In that game, the Dodger hurler gave up six bingles and would have scored a shutout but for Luis Olmo's error of Mussill's drive.

Originally a left-hander, Head broke his shoulder bone many years ago and had to learn how to throw with his right hand. Certain that

There were 10,000 fans at the ball park yesterday. Tonight's Giant-Flock contest will be played under the lights. From what they showed at the plate yesterday, hard-hitting Dixie Walker and Frenchy Bordogaray are giving no signs of easing up their sensational batting clips. Medwick looks like he's really found his eye again, and the last three days have seen him pound that ball with all the gusto he had prior to his recent slump.

GAMES TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Washington (night). St. Louis at Chicago (night). Detroit at Cleveland (2). Philadelphia at Boston (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn at Polo Grounds (night). Boston at Philadelphia (night). Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night). Chicago at St. Louis.

Radio Concerts

8:15-8:55 P.M., WLIR—Great Classics 7:05-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour 8:00 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall 8:30-9:30 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Goldman Band, Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman conducting the opening concert at Central Park Mall 10:30-10:30 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tenayson, soprano; Jan Pearce, tenor; and Alexander Syed, baritone. George Sebastian conducts. The music is from Verdi 10:30-11 P.M., WOR—The Symphonette, with Michel Piastra and Joseph Schuster as soloists 11:30-12 P.M., WABC—Invitation to Music, with Eileen Farrell, soprano, and Orchestra, Charles Lichter conducting 12 P.M.-1 A.M., WEVD—Symphonic Hour

WOR—True Detective Mysteries WJZ—News; Westbrook Van Voorhis 4:45—WEAF—Young Widder Brown WJZ—The Sea Hound WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra 5:00—WEAF—When a Girl Marries WOR—Uncle Don WJZ—Terry and the Pirates WABC—War Bond Show 5:15—WEAF—We Love and Learn WOR—Chick Carter WJZ—Dick Tracy 5:30—WEAF—Just Plain Bill WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix WJZ—Jack Armstrong WABC—Jack Smith, Songs 5:45—WEAF—Front Page Farrell WOR—Superman WJZ—Captain Midnight WABC—American Women

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00—WEAF—News Reports WOR—Sydney Moseley, News WJZ—News; John B. Kennedy WABC—News; Quincy Howe 6:15—WEAF—Concert Orchestra WOR—Imogen Carpenter, Songs WJZ—Hep Barrigan WABC—Horn Murray Orchestra 6:30—WOR—News; Frank Singler WJZ—Who's Who? What Is This? WABC—Arthur Godfrey Show 6:45—WEAF—Recorded Music WOR—Sports—Bill Stern 6:45—WEAF—Lowell Thomas WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News WABC—The World Today 6:55—WEAF—Joseph C. Hirsch, News 7:00—WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show WOR—Ray Henie, News WJZ—Connie Boswell Show WABC—I Love a Mystery 7:15—WEAF—News—Robert St. John WOR—The Answer Man WABC—Passing Parade 7:30—WEAF—Roth Orchestra WOR—Can You Top This? WJZ—The Lone Ranger WABC—Easy Aces 7:45—WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News 8:00—WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North WOR—Cecil Brown, News WJZ—News Comments WABC—Alton Jones, Tenor; Frank Carle Orchestra 8:15—WOR—The Smoothies, Songs WJZ—Lum and Abner 8:30—WEAF—Musical Quiz WOR—Cugat Orchestra WJZ—My Best Girls WABC—Dr. Christian 8:45—WABC—Bill Henry, News

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WANT-ADS

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Please Algonquin 4-7754 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 noon.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

50TH, 75 W. Cozy room, independent entrance, congenial surroundings, reasonable. Tel. 8-0033, afternoons.

9TH, 48 W. (SW). Large, charming, light, immaculate, 2 windows.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED (Manhattan)

NEGRO man, recuperating, wishes furnished room, West Side or Village. Write Box 283, care of Daily Worker.

BOARD OFFERED

SUMMER HOME in country offered little girl, white or colored, as playmate, 6-yr. girl. Phone GR. 5-7772 before 11 a.m.

BOARD WANTED

WANT room and board for 8-yr-old girl, preferably near beach. Write Box 283, c/o Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED (Female)

WOMAN wanted, light housekeeping care for 2½ year old child, sleep in or out. Good salary. For particulars call ST. 4-1949.

RESORT

TENT SPACE \$25.00, real country, sports. Commutation 20c. TR. 8-0359.

USED CLOTHING FOR SALE

TROPICAL men's suits—like new. Many materials now obtainable. To size 52. Pants, new (slightly damaged). Ladies dresses, bathing suits, blouses, sweaters, etc. Cheap. Blauner, 211 E. 14th St. (Closed Saturday, open Sundays.)

Film Front

By David Platt

Maurice Chevalier, the former Hollywood song and dance man who went over to Hitler when France fell, was heard singing a song over Radio Berlin a few days ago. . . .

This is the same Chevalier who, a few months ago, sent a heart-rending appeal to The Borden Company in New York for a shipment of evaporated milk for himself and other "prisoners of war" languishing in a Nazi concentration camp. . . .

Film Front called the letter to the canned milk company a phony. . . . We said it was gotten up by Goebbels and that the label of a Nazi prison camp was meant to throw us off guard. . . . It was an attempt to restore Chevalier's reputation in the eyes of America "as a prelude to using him for more cunning propaganda purposes in the future. . . ."

The appeal for milk was left to sour on Borden's doorstep. . . . Clearly a cry for more blood on the part of the Nazis, it fooled no one in this country. . . . Only Elsa Maxwell, the N. Y. Post columnist, and Louella Parsons, Hearst's go-between in the movie industry fell for Chevalier's crocodile tears. . . . In her column the other day the gay illiterate said she refuses to believe that this nice man is the type of individual who could possibly work with the Nazis. . . . Louella agrees with Elsa Maxwell that "Chevalier is not a collaborationist and that the song he sang on the German radio was only a record." . . . I suppose these two gossip columnists have private and exclusive sources closer to the ground than the French people, who have hung Chevalier's effigy on lamp-posts in every part of Paris.

PAGE ERROL FLYNN

Remember how we joked about Errol Flynn's super-heroic stunts in routing a whole regiment of Nazis with one hand tied behind him in the Warner Bros. films Desperate Journey and Northwest Pursuit. . . . Well here's a dispatch from the 9th Air Force Troop Carrier Base in France, that tells a story more fantastic than any Errol Flynn epic. . . . Reading it I felt that the war had finally caught up with Hollywood instead of the other way around. . . . I think we had better start taking Flynn seriously. . . .

As reported by the Associated Press, glider pilot R. S. Fowler, crash-landed in Normandy on D-Day. . . . Surrounded by Nazis he killed nine of them with a hand grenade and his rifle. . . . Knocked unconscious, he awoke to find himself a prisoner. . . . At this point the dispatch reads like a Hollywood super-thriller, makes Errol Flynn look like a small boy with a toy gun. . . . Fowler was taken to temporary headquarters with two other survivors of his unit. . . . A few



Chevalier's Effigy
On a Paris Lamp-Post

minutes later a Nazi colonel drove up in a roadster. . . . The glider pilot let go a hand grenade which the Nazis had overlooked in his pocket when they searched him. . . . The colonel and another Nazi were killed, bringing the total to 11. . . . Fowler seizing the opportunity of a life-time grabbed a Nazi motorcycle and fled with the colonel's binoculars and pistol.

An hour later he was back in the American lines with only a small lump at the back of his head to show for it. . . . "All I'm waiting for now is the next tow job," he said. . . .

Isn't this honey of a plot a natural for the movies? . . . I don't think it's possible for any screenwriter to dream up a more fantastic situation. . . . And yet this hair-raising episode of the war is true, every word of it and it's probably being repeated by our soldiers all along the Second Front.

FLASHES AND CLOSEUPS

The first newsreels of the opening of the second front are due any day. . . . Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt will be starred in the 20th Century-Fox movie version of There Shall Be No Night. . . . No need to worry. . . . The locale has been changed from Finland to Greece. . . . It will be anti-Nazi, not anti-Soviet. . . . H. T. Tsiang who

played the part of the Chinese Quisling in The Purple Heart and got good notices for it has been signed for a role in MGM's Thirty Seconds Over Tokio. . . . It's his third assignment in six months. . . .

I'll never forget the night Tsiang came up to the Bronx where I was scheduled to speak on the movies. . . . He had seen the ad in the What's-On column and wanted to get my advice on giving up his little garret theatre in New York and going to Hollywood. . . . I gave him several reasons why I thought he would make out as a movie actor, one of which was the number of anti-Japanese films being planned which might be able to use a good Chinese actor like himself. . . .

That was 18 months ago. . . . I didn't see nor hear of Tsiang until I went to Hollywood myself, for a visit and learned that he had landed an important part in the 20th Fox film The Purple Heart. . . .

THE FUND DRIVE

So the printed page has challenged the celluloid reel in the fund drive! . . . We accept the challenge and the minimum quota of \$500. . . . A contribution of \$13 in today's mail to Film Front from a "Group of UOPWA Workers" starts us off on the right foot. . . . Wait until Sam Putnam gets a whiff of our sensational fund-raising plan to be announced in this space in a few days. . . . Meanwhile we'll appreciate any expressions of support in the form of cash.

Fritz Reiner Conducts

Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony, directs the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a Russian program Sunday, June 18. Pianist William Kapell is soloist in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto in C minor.

THE STAGE

SEATS AVAILABLE AT
BOX OFFICE '1 to \$3 plus
Tax

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION

PAUL ROBESON

JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
LAST 3 WEEKS

EDITH KING — JAMES MONKES

SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. — Air Cond.
Even 8:30 sharp. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:30 sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL

the FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHREMAN COMEDY

Staged by ELIA KAZAN

LOUIS CALHERN ANNABELLA KARLWEIS

J. EDWARD BROMBERG

MARTIN BECK Thea. West 45th St. — Air Cond.

Eve. 8:30. Mat. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

5th YEAR! "A PERFECT COMEDY."
—ATKINSON, TIME

THEatre GUILD presents

BOBBY CLARK is

MEXICAN HAYRIDE

by Herbert & Dorothy Fields

Staged by HASSARD SHORT

SONGS BY COLE PORTER

WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. Cl. 7-3181

AIR-COND. Eve. 8:30. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:30

'RECOMMENDED—SEE IT!'

—WALTER WINCHELL

"A TRIPLE MUST!" —Garland, Journal-American

PICK-UP GIRL

48th ST. THEA. E. of B'way. BR. 8-4566. AIR-COND.

Every Eve. (Ex. Mon.) 8:40. Mat. WED. & SAT.

"A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT!" —Walter Winchell

LILLIAN HELLMAN's New Play

CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DODLEY

SKINNER KING DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND

Eve. 8:40. Mat. WED. and SAT. 2:30

FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 8-6236

AIR-CONDITIONED

Wednesday Calendar

FILMS

Revival of One-Third-of-a-Nation, the great film on housing at Tom Mooney Hall, Roof Garden, 13 Astor Pl., tonight, 8:30. Presented by the D.W. Film Dept. with John Stuart, co-author of The Fat Years and the Lean as commentator.

People's Avengers, new Soviet documentary film about the Guerrillas starts today at the Stanley.

DRAMA

For Keeps—a comedy by F. Hugh Herbert at Henry Miller's Theatre with Frank Conroy and Patricia Kirkland, 8:30.

'Peoples Avengers'
At Stanley Today

American audiences will come face to face with Russia's invisible armies when People's Avengers, first motion picture to be photographed entirely behind the enemy lines, opens at the Stanley Theatre today.

The film is the work of 18 Soviet parachute cameramen. Sharing all the hardships and dangers of their guerrilla hosts, the cameramen spent months with the men and women who made Russia land a place of terror for the Nazi occupants. They photographed hundreds of partisan operations, including a large-scale, all-out assault on a Nazi communications center. Two of the cameramen were killed while making their way back to the Russian lines, but the others brought back more than 100,000 feet of film from which Director Vassily Byelzaev has assembled one of the war's most exciting real-life adventure stories.

The commentary for People's Avengers was written and narrated by Norman Corwin. The film is released by Artkino Pictures.

'Days of Glory'
At Palace Friday

Tamara Toumanova, famous ballerina of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, who makes her Hollywood screen debut as co-star with Gregory Peck, Broadway favorite, in Casey Robinson's Days of Glory, will arrive from the film capitol over the weekend and will attend the premiere at the RKO Palace Theatre on Broadway next Friday, the 16th.

Fritz Reiner Conducts

Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony, directs the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a Russian program Sunday, June 18. Pianist William Kapell is soloist in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto in C minor.

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Late Bulletins

Foes of FEPC Plot to Kill It With Aid of Weekend Absentees

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Polltax senators have devised a new trick strategy for killing off the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. The move is to stall until Saturday a vote on the \$500,000 appropriation for FEPC, approved yesterday by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

They are counting on absenteeism over the week-end and covert hostility to FEPC on the part of Republican senators.

In line with the new move, Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee,

chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, forced an unusual adjournment of the Senate early this afternoon until Thursday. Polltax senators are then expected to filibuster until Saturday.

Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, Republican whip, is reported to have displayed a lukewarm attitude towards FEPC, and several Republican senators pledged to back the agency have suddenly left town.

Among them are Sens. Curley Brooks of Illinois, and Gerald P. Nye and William Langer of North Dakota.

13 Tokio Ships, 141 Planes Destroyed

PEARL HARBOR, June 13 (UP)—A powerful United States carrier task force, striking at fortifications guarding the approaches to the Japanese homeland and the Philippines, sank 13 ships, damaged 16 others and destroyed 141 planes in three days of attacks against the Marianas Islands and shipping in adjacent waters, it was disclosed today.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced that the Pacific Fleet forces, probing enemy waters only 1,500 miles from Tokio, lost 15 planes and 15 men in the attacks against Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Rota.

Eisenhower Lauds Allied Troops

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, June 13 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said in a message to his troops tonight, one week after D-Day:

"Your accomplishments in the first seven days of this campaign have exceeded my brightest hopes."

No matter how prolonged or bitter the fight ahead, Eisenhower said, "You will do your full part toward the restoration of free France, the liberation of all European nations under Axis domination and the destruction of the Nazi military machine."

Allies Capture Points in Myitkyina

SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, June 13 (UP).—Smashing Japanese resistance with the aid of flame-throwers and mortar fire, American and Chinese jungle fighters have captured strong enemy positions in the southern part of Myitkyina and have occupied the stubbornly defended rifle range at the northwestern edge of the city, a Southeast Asia Command communique announced today.

Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces in northern Burma also tightened their vise on the Japanese stronghold of Kamaing, in the Mogaung Valley, with Chinese troops scoring a one-mile advance north of the town and pushing to within four miles from the south.

French Sabotage Paralyzing Nazi Rail Traffic, Maquis Attack

LONDON, June 13 (UP).—Organized sabotage behind the German lines in France, hindering the movement of Nazi reserves to the Normandy front, is spreading across the country from the forested mountain hideouts of the Maquis, near the Swiss frontier, to the Paris region fringing the battle-front. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced today.

Disclosure that highly-trained French saboteurs were disrupting the vital German communications network running into the battle zone coincided with reports that the Nazis were meeting the growing underground challengers.

4 Exile Gov'ts Back De Gaulle

Fighting hard to maintain its position in the face of United States unwillingness to commit itself, the French Provisional Government yesterday secured recognition from four governments-in-exile of the smaller European peoples.

The first was the Polish, and soon after, it was announced that the governments of Belgium, Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia had recognized the Provisional Government of France. Recognition came from the resistance organizations.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, June 14, 1944



The Normandy battlefield is visited by Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, Allied Ground Forces Commander. The general is walking through one of the first towns captured in the invasion, accompanied by British officers and hero-worshipping French kids.

The Veteran Commander

THE OFFENSIVE IN KARELIA

(Note: Due to an unpardonable mistake of this department mention of the Soviet offensive north of Leningrad was omitted in yesterday's column.)

THE Red Army struck against Finland on June 10. This offensive is aimed at Viborg (Viipuri) through the Mannerheim Line. The general in command is the same Govorov who directed the Soviet artillery in 1940 and "rocked" the Mannerheim Line out of alignment.

During the first three days—June 10, 11 and 12—Soviet troops have penetrated the Finnish lines to a depth of up to 20 miles on a 25-mile front between the Gulf of Finland and the center of the Karelian Isthmus. The front of the assault is narrowing now. This is as it should be because the decisive sector on which the fate of Viborg hangs—in the area of Summa-Perkjärvä—is little more than 15 miles wide. This is where the Soviet troops will come up against the strongest part of the fortified zone (unless the Germans and Finns have moved the Mannerheim Line closer to Leningrad during the 30 months of stalemate on the Karelian Front which is hardly probable because of the natural features of the terrain).

The new Soviet offensive has three aims:

The tactical aim is to clear the north shore of the Gulf of Finland and give the Baltic Fleet elbow room to enable it to support the forthcoming offensive in the Baltic area.

The strategic aim is to knock Finland out of the war.

The political aim is to show the satellites of Germany that the chips are down and that it is only a few seconds before midnight for them.

Thus the Red Army offensive may have repercussions hundreds of miles from Karelia. However, as far as the Soviet military effort is concerned, it is certainly not the big show.

OUR troops have had a number of successes in Normandy.

On the right flank of the big beachhead they have captured Montebourg on the road to Cherbourg. Slightly to the left they have taken Carentan which is an important road junction and a bastion which barred the way across the "waist" of the Cotentin Peninsula. Carentan is only 15 miles from one of the coves on the western shore of the peninsula.

In the center of the beachhead our troops have taken possession of the entire forest of Cerisy which covers the approaches to St. Lo. Here our troops are a full 15 miles inland from the beaches.

The Germans continue to pour in tactical reserves into the battle for Caen. This battle has spread somewhat to the west where Tilly is changing hands (between British and Germans). On the other hand the Germans are pumping reserves into Cherbourg over the rail and highway which run along the western shore of the peninsula and which we have not yet been able to sever. This is the line Avranches-Coutances-La Haye-Cherbourg.

It would seem that the Germans have two objectives in mind: one is to reinforce Cherbourg for a long siege, and two—to seal us off in the Cotentin Peninsula (which we ourselves are trying to seal off). In other words they have in mind the "besieging of the besiegers of Cherbourg."

Meanwhile Allied air power struck terrific blows at German communications all the way between the Bay of Biscay and Lille in northern France.

THE German 14th Army is reported to have completely disintegrated. However, latest reports have it that the enemy is preparing to offer at least passing resistance at Terni.

THERE were no major developments in the Pacific theatre. By this we mean that none were concretely reported, except for the capture of Lonkin in Burma, by the Chinese.

